



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Vorlesungen über die Menschen- und Tierseele. By W. WUNDT. Sechste neubearbeitete Auflage mit 53 Figuren im Text. Leipzig, L. Voss, 1919. pp. xvi, 579. Price (at time of publication) Mk. 26.

This book has had an amazing career. It began in 1863 as a two-volume work whose programme was nothing less than the rounding-off of all departments of psychology, experimental, animal, social, into a systematic whole. Since in those early days Wundt had not learned to distinguish between psychology and applied logic,—he soon came to the discovery, and he never tired of proclaiming it,—there is no reason to wonder that his attempt was a failure. Critics declared, and the Wundt of 1906 is not unwilling to agree, that the book so far from inaugurating a reformation in psychology, was merely an immature and misdirected essay.

In course of time, nevertheless, the edition was exhausted; and in the late eighties the original publisher came to Wundt with the suggestion of a new issue. Wundt hesitated for some time, but finally acceded to the request. There was, he thought, a certain amount of the old matter that might still stand, and there was a vigor and freshness of style that he might not easily recover. The book was, also, something of an incubus; the printed word, however emphatically he should elsewhere renounce his change of view, bound him to statements that he would gladly revoke; and a new edition would formally supersede the earlier work. So a single volume appeared, as a second edition, in 1892. The logical framework was discarded; the lectures on social psychology were excluded; the whole text was rearranged and recast. This is the edition that Creighton and I translated in 1894—the first of Wundt's books to be published in English.

A third German edition was called for in 1897, and a fourth in 1906. The fourth edition is remarkable on the ground that Wundt here tried, for the first time, to do rough justice to the modern developments of animal psychology. The incident is eminently characteristic: Wundt, who knew nothing at first hand of the lower forms of life save what he had learned—how many years before!—in the zootomic laboratory of Johannes Müller, and who knew nothing at first hand of the higher forms save what he had learned by intercourse with the domestic cat and dog, undertakes at the age of seventy-four to review the 'literature' of animal psychology, to pass critical judgment upon it in the light of human psychology, to bring out the fundamental questions of principle, to show connections, to mark lacunae, all for the sake of three or four chapters of a popular book. It is needless to say that these chapters, and the preface that goes with them, inadequate as they must appear to the professional student of animal behavior, are nevertheless of high value to psychologists at large; they give us animal psychology in the Wundtian setting; they show us the relation in which Wundt placed animal psychology to individual human psychology no less clearly than the encyclopaedic *Völkerpsychologie* shows the relation of social psychology to the same central discipline.

The new chapters were popular; a fifth edition came out in 1911; and a sixth and final edition—let us hope that no editor rises up to lay hands upon it—in 1919. There is little that is new in this last revision: a note that brings the physical theory of relativity into connection with the psychological is, perhaps, the most important addition; all changes are minor. The book remains what it was in 1892, "a pretty mixed medley of new and old," but a medley so

cunningly mixed that the layman will never suspect the diversity of origin, and a medley so various that the psychologist may find in it an epitome of the history of modern psychology. It is a long stretch from 1858 to 1919, a long stretch especially in the history of a young and rapidly growing science. Wundt has been able, as no one else can ever be, to compress a vast deal of this history, for the benefit of those who read with understanding, into the limits of a single volume.

E. B. T.

Fugitive Essays. By J. ROYCE. With an Introduction by J. Loewenberg. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1920. 429 pp.

Here are printed fifteen of Royce's essays. All of those previously published were virtually inaccessible; all but three belong to the period 1878-1882; and four appear in print for the first time—"The Practical Significance of Pessimism" (1879), "Tests of Right and Wrong" (1880), "On Purpose in Thought" (1880), and "Natural Rights and Spinoza's Essay on Liberty" (1880). The editor contributes an illuminating introduction (37 pp.), in which he emphasises the continuity of Royce's earlier and later work. The volume contains a good portrait of Royce; it should have had an index.

Collected Essays and Reviews. By W. JAMES. New York, Longmans, Green & Co., 1920. pp. x (Preface by R. B. Perry), 516.
Annotated Bibliography of the Writings of William James. By R. B. PERRY. New York, Longmans, Green & Co., 1920. pp. ii, 69.

All psychologists will be grateful to Professor Perry for the labor of love that he has spent on these two books. The first contains thirty-nine scattered articles and reviews written by the late Professor James between the years 1869 and 1910. They include the "Remarks on Spencer's Definition of Mind as Correspondence" (1878), "The Sentiment of Rationality" (1879), "What is an Emotion?" (1884), "The Original Datum of Space-Consciousness" (1893), and many another classical paper. The Bibliography, based upon James' and Holt's List of 1911, comprises (if a hurried counting may be trusted) 311 titles, arranged chronologically from 1867 to 1920. Most of the titles receive brief comment, and an alphabetical index is appended.

Social Scandinavia in the Viking Age. By MARY W. WILLIAMS. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1920. pp. xiv, 451, with 50 illustrations and map. Price \$6.00.

This is an interesting and scholarly book—undoubtedly the best introduction to its subject that we have in English. It meets fairly the charge of our childhood's histories that the Northman, admirable in courage, was at the same time drunken and licentious, an inveterate gambler, a violator of his oath. After an introductory sketch of the land and the people, the chapters take up in order the ties of kinship and nationality; the classes of society; infancy, childhood and youth, dress, ornament, personal refinement; marriage and divorce; the position of women; homesteads and houses; house-furnishings and food; agriculture and the routine of farm life; hunting, fowling, fishing; internal travel, ships and nautical science; trade and commerce; markets and towns; the career of the Viking; his weapons and warfare; government; system of justice; social gatherings, recrea-